MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1880.

Amusements To-Day.

tendemy of Music-Alds. American Institute - Harnum's Great Show, Matthew Broth's The tre-Hamlet Bijou Opers House—Acet Ace. Chickering Hall—A Journey Through Spain. Daly's New Theatre—The Way we Live. Fifth Avenue Theatre—Hearts of Oak. Grand Opera House Fairbus. Maverty's Theatre-Wisaw Belott. Kester & II al's Garden-Concert Madison Square Thest e-flast Kirks. Rible's Garden-Manadon Mintrels. New York Aquarium - Athletic Sports. Mattner

Olympie Theatre-Davy Crockett. Park Theatre-Zip. Sieinway Hall-Concert. Standard Theatre - Miljs. Non-Francisco Ministels - Braile's Pirates. Theatre Comique - Mailigas Guard Surpriss Tony Pasto 's Theatre-The Tramp. Union Square Theatre-Hy Paris Wallack's Theatre—To Harry or Not to Marry W adsor Theatre—Humpty Dampty.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending April 10, 1880, was:

122,786 Weekly... 116,013 Thursday. 118,931 Friday. 120,578 Saturday. Total for the week ...

No Respect for the People.

The Republican leaders have no respect for the great populace. They look upon the masses as incapable of thought and destitute of memory.

It must be so; else how would they dare to insult them now by nominating a candidate for a third term in the face of their own resolutions, unanimously adopted only four years ago, declaring their "unalter able" opposition to a third term?

They must believe the people are such fools that they could be told to-day that black is white, and to-morrow that white is black, without exciting any feeling of distrust.

We have too much respect for the intelligence of the American people to imagine

such a thing to be possible There has never before been such a bald bold, open, entire abandonment of all consistency and all principle in the whole his-

tory of American politics. Those who are guilty of it ought to find their just reward in an overwhelming defeat.

Forty Millions More.

The coolest military proposition of the present session of Congress is one which Gen. HARRY WHITE of Pennsylvania has introduced into the House and caused to be referred to the Military Committee.

It proposes to "provide proper arms for the army and navy of the United States, and for the militia of the several States and Territories." In pursuit of this purpose it authorizes a board to select the proper pattern of small arms, and then declares as

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, under the supervision of the General of the Army, to have 250,000 of the said arms manufactured at the national armory at Rock Island, Illinois, and a like number at the national armory at springfield, Massachusetts; and the Secretar; of War shall also contract, in the usual manner, with not less than three manufacturers of arms for the construc-tion and delivery to the Government not exceeding 1,500,000 stand of said arms in addition to those already

Here, then, we have a proposition for a total of two millions of rifles, although the regular army contains only 25,000 enlisted men, and the militia not over 110,000, while both are supposed to be already armed.

In a previous section it is provided that if a magazine gun is selected, the cost shall not exceed \$18.50 each; if a single breechloader, it shall not exceed \$15. Undoubtedly the former would be chosen, as there are plenty of good single breech-loaders owned by the Government now. We should have then an expense of \$37,000,000 provided for

But this is not enough. It is also declared that "one million intrenching tools shall be adopted and contracted for in like manner said tools not to cost over two dollars each." This would bring the total cost to \$39,000,000, or, as we may say in round numbers, to forty millions.

The proposition is simply preposterous in its audacity, and should be pigeon-holed if not pilloried forthwith.

Tricks of the Jobbers in Contracts.

All through the long debate on the star service the defenders of BHADY and the champions of the pet contractors sought to make a false issue before the public and to divert attention from the real question before the House. They charged that the aim of the Appropriation Committee was to destroy the mail service carried by coach, wagon, or on horseback, and thus to cut off the facilities by which the people away from railroads and steamboats are supplied with postal connections. By raising this dust they hoped to dupe the unwary and to cover on the big jobs which the lobby was pressing, urgently and indecently, on the very floor of the House.

Mr. HILL of Ohio, a "reform and retrenchment" Democrat, repeated this trick. which many others had employed, in a scattering speech, which deserves attention only because it furnishes a reason for exposing the deception that was practised by the backers of the department in order to sustain their unjustifiable conduct and treacherous votes. We quote his words:

"A large number of the people I have the honor to represent here, have no other means of mail transportation than by horseback riders, others receive their mail by backs and conclus, and the larger number by rail portion of my constituents deprived of any partion of their mail tacilities because they are not so fortunate as to live on a railroad, nor am I willing that their nor facilities about the control of our of the months of extent by our of Coogress. If there are frauds there, as is alleged, let those guilty of the frauds be brought to punish deprise the people of their move because some dishonest offi-cial has violated the law."

This was the sort of appeal made to the prejudices of the House by the opponents of onomy and honest dealing, and by the Democratic and Republican newspapers persuaded by BRADY and the contractors to advocate their jobs, with a full knowledge that It was wholly untrue in every essential particular. There are about ten thousand two hundred postal routes in the United States and not one of them was cut off or disturbed by the Appropriation Committee. All they proposed was to reduce the "expedition" or rate of speed on seventy-three routes, which fad been increased enormously, and solely for the profit of a few favored contractors, without the least benefit to the public, and

in remote sections with sparse population. The bill of the committee as it passed the House did not touch a single route in the Northern or Middle States. It did touch six in the whole South, viz., three in Louisiana and three in Texas, one in Kansas, one in Nebraska, three in the Indian Territory, and sixty-two others west of the western boundary of Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas. But these seventythree routes were not stopped nor crippled, nor was the regular service diminish-

bill did was to reduce the speed, and thereby to reduce the scandalous jobs of the Ring. And this proposed reduction on these seventy-three jobbing contracts was, from first to last, the only real, living question before the House. The service on them was let over a year ago at a million of dollars in round numbers. Since the contracts were made, BRADY has raised them by additional trips to two millions. And on the back of this increase he has added one million two hundred thousand dollars for "expedition." So that contracts which started at a million have swollen to three millions, to run at that rate, if approved by Congress, for more than two years from next July.

This is the whole story divested of the shams, lies, and fraudulent figures by which the jobbers have tried to mislead the public. There never was an intention, nor proposition, nor suggestion, to limit or to diminish the star service in any manner or All the outcry to that effect was manufactured to order, and if Mr. Hill did not know that there was no interference, direct or indirect, with the mails in his own State, and all over the Union, except in the simple restriction of speed on the seventy-

three routes already named, he ought to go

to a primary school. Like others who preceded and followed him, Mr. HILL cited the case of Leadville as an illustration to justify the jobbery in these frontier contracts, as if that town had been neglected. "Take the town of Leadville, for instance," said he. "What would the people of that young city do with a weekly mail?" Now it so happens that Leadville is supplied with three daily mails from different points, and the "expedition" has been increased on only one of them to the extent of four thousand dollars a year! So that Leadville cannot be used as a cover for the corruption elsewhere, which stands revealed by the testimony before Congress. and substantially by the admissions of the Boss Rimgster in the Post Office Department, who ought to be impeached,

The Sham Exits of Bismarck.

There is a stale theatrical trick by which an actor feigning to leave the stage lurks slyly in the background, and in the nick of time darts forward to confound his enemies. In his younger days Prince BISMARCK was a frequenter of the theatres, and he is fond of reproducing this feature of stage business in his public life. He has turned it to shrewd account in more than one emergency, and now, according to our telegrams, he has had recourse to it again, to crush the independence of the Federal Council and rid himself of a constitutional restraint.

Farcical as these pretended resignations may appear to an outside observer, they are no joke to those who have ventured to thwart BISMARCK at the court or in the Cabinet. By these performances the Chancellor contrives to feel the pulse of the Emperor and of the country, and, as it were, takes stock of his political situation. If he offers now and then to play double or quits, it is only to prove to his opponents how completely the game is in his hands. Thus, on one occasion he employed this expedient to demonstrate that the Empress Augusta. who dislikes him, had ceased to exert any influence in public affairs. At another important juncture, in the spring of 1877, when the report of his withdrawal was credited in Europe for forty-eight hours, BISMARCE made it clear that the Crown Prince was no less unflinching in the support of his policy than the Kaiser himself. The latest repetition of the manœuvre has called forth equally conclusive assurances of confidence on the part of the heir as well as the occupant of the throne. In a word, what happened the other day is merely a fresh outbreak of the intermittent disorder which the Germans call Die Reichskanzlerkrieis, the Chancellor crisis. From these periodical attacks the patient always recovers, and somebody else, it is observed, has to pay the doctor's bill. In this case it will doubtless be the head of the Post Office Department, who has had the audacity to oppose the Chancellor's

stamp tax.

the suppression or rebuke of an intractable a week ago last Saturday, Mr. Downey of Wyofficial has been needed to allay the Chancellor crisis in this instance. There are features in the German Constitution which are not to Bismanck's mind, though they answered well enough as make-shifts ten and fifteen years ago. He would have found it no light task to construct the North German Confederation in 1866 if the number of sents conceded to the smaller States in the Federal Council had been strictly apportioned to the number of their inhabitants. So too, in 1870, the South German kingdoms would have been much less eager to merge themselves in an empire unless pledges had been given that special consideration would be shown to the weaker confederates in the Upper House of the Imperial Parliament. Not, of course, that the Bundesrath can be properly compared with the American Senate, where equal representation is given to all the constituent States entirely irrespective of their relative importance. Prussia, no doubt, has far more weight in the Federal Council than has Saxony and Bayaria more than Bronswick. The seats. however, are by no means allotted in the ratio of population, as was plainly enough shown in the recent division on the Stamp bill, which provoked Bismanck's resignation. The majority against this measure mustered thirty votes, representing 7,500,000 souls, whereas the twenty-eight votes constituting the minority had behind them a population of 30,000,000,

This Parliamentary defeat of Prussia and of the kingdoms collectively forming the mass of the empire, by a coalition of petty States, seems a grievous thing to BISMARCK. not so much on account of the particular fiscal project involved, as by reason of the precedent established. Suppose the same course should be taken with a bill affecting the expenditure for armament or defining the main sources of the imperial revenues; in such a case the Chancellor would natu rally consider that the mechanism of the empire had broken down. It is true the machine was of his making, and he must have forescen the present hitch; but he thought it would run smoothly for a while and he always intended, probably, to seize the first pretext for reconstruction.

We may take for granted that a workman knows the flaws in his own handlwork, and that it is easier to mend than to make an empire. It is most unlikely that BISMARCK will be satisfied with any such temporary concession as a change of votes on the part of some of the lesser States. It is not the passage of a Stamp bill that the Chancellor has at heart, but he would take steps to guarantee, now and always, the passage of all bills which represent the interest and the will of Prusaia. Not until the centre of political power coincides with the centre of gravity, will BISMARCK's scheme of German unity be fulfilled, and a loose confederacy be transformed into a compact, organic, homogeneous nation. No one could have been so keenly conscious as its creator that the weakest point of the German em pire lay in the constitution of the Federal Council, and perhaps he was not ill pleased

precarious basis the structure had been resting. Now that the unpleasant truth has been foreibly brought home that, under the existing regime the most vital interests of Prussia and of the dynasty can be set at naught at any moment by a league of petty States, it is doubly clear that BISMARCK is still indispensable to the House of Hohenzollern. And when the Kaiser and Crown Prince meet his mock resignation with protests that they cannot spare him, it is likely enough that the grim lips of 'ne Chancellor shape a sardonic ccho.

Facts for the Humorists.

The Republicans of Missouri and Kentucky hold their Conventions day after to-morrow. In both States the third-term men claim in advance that the delegations to Chicago will be solid for Grant. Missouri has thirty votes in the National Convention; Kentucky

has twenty-four. The Republican Convention in Kentucky, on Wednesday, will consist of nearly two thousand members, representing the one hundred and seventeen counties of the State. But this organization is imposing only before election day. On election days the Democrats of Kentucky are accustomed to bury it beneath majorities of from forty to

sixty thousand. In Missouri, it is believed, the GRANT managers at St. Louis have succeeded in capturing the party machinery. It is the party machinery, and not the sentiment of the Republican masses, nor the opinions of Republicans like ex-Senator John B. Hen-DERSON, Dr. EMIL PREETORIUS, and ex-District Attorney Dyen, that will determine the selection of the thirty delegates. Suppose GRANT gets all thirty. Missouri, like Kentucky, is a Democratic State by more than fifty thousand majority.

Missouri and Kentucky would count fiftyfour votes toward GRANT'S nomination at Chleago; but they would count at least a hundred and twenty-five thousand majority for the Democratic candidate on election day. So the third-term campaign goes on!

Grant Makes No Denial.

It is no trivial matter that on a recent ceasion, in a public speech, Gen. GRANT made references to the charge, so constantly reiterated against him, that he sought to make himself Emperor, without any denial of the charge or any intimation that it was

This would seem to be an admission by silence that it is true!

Such precisely was the course pursued by Gen. GRANT in reference to the third term. When, four years ago, Republican Conventions all over the country were adopting strong resolutions against a third term, GRANT could not be induced to say a word on the subject. Why? Because he was always in favor of a third term for himself.

In the same way now, he has not a syllable to say to the charges that he desires to become an Emperor, because he knows them to be true.

Senator Vest of Missouri disapproves of gush about the rights of the Indians. He has no patience with the namby-pamby notions of Eastern preachers and editors. Isn't it in the Bible that the Jews drove out the idolatrous Canannites, killing a good many of them in the process, and settled on their lands? As for the effort new making to Christianize these wild Indians, Senator VEST of Missouri is of the opinion that it would be as sensible to preach to jungle tigers or hyenas. His plan is to break up tribal relations, to also break the treaties under which the members of a tribe hold their lands in common, to compel them to take out land in severalty, to throw open the surplus land to white settlement, to deprive the 78,000 blanket Indians of their guns and ponies, put them on a comparatively small reservation, and turn them over to the army. When the first war party leaves," says Senator VEST, "let the cavalry of the United States follow and cut them

Delegate Downey of Wyoming agrees in the main with the Missouri Senator. He holds that the present policy of gentleness must be re-placed by a policy of force; he is convinced that, when barbarous nomads get in the way of civilization, civilization has the right to remove Something more decisive, however, than the obstruction. Besides as he told the Ho ming is of the opinion that there is " much of fiction in the idea of the right of Indian domain over territory !"

The Parliamentary elections now nearly concluded have been conducted with vile displays of rowdyism in not a few places. The free fight with which Lanouchenz's contest pened seems, in fact, to have been a keynote o the canvass. Some candidates have been pelted with stones in the streets, and others have had chairs flung at them on the platform; while PARNELL and Lord JOHN MANNERS can sympathize in the common martyrdom of being spattered with eggs, except that the noblenan had also tar in his. British tourists, in times and books gone by, have been indignant or supercilious over rather less rowydish scenes in an American canvass.

Index Noves has sent a letter to Lawyer Evants about his long pleasure jaunt in Europe, Asia, and Africa. He flits with facility. in his descriptions, from missionaries to merhandles, and throws an impartial glance on Bibles, brass, religion, rice, female seminaries, flies and saws, bides, hymn books, cheese, and Christianity. Now he descants on the sweetness and light of the Beyrout schools, and anon n the spermaceti candles and refined sugar that might be sold in the Morocco markets. The trick of the letter is its attempt to present family pleasure trip as a Governmental mission for business purposes; and it is a very

Two obscure walks have been going on, the past week, simultaneously with the great one a 75-hour match in Amsterdam, N. Y., won y DUFBANE, with Old Sport fourth; and WESon's walk in San Francisco, which proved a fizzle in Weston's own style—he entered to beat 550 miles, and made nearly two hundred less.

Fickle April was not in the melting mood esterday; quite the contrary. There was a March boisterousness in the wind, and a March chill withal. Observant persons who were out of doors at the time even affirm that they saw snow flakes.

The discovery of a new comet by an Ann Arbor observer on Tuesday night last is the most interesting astronomical event since the appearance in the southern sky in February of the great comet of which the Emperor Dom PEDEO gave the first intelligible account in a telegram to the Paris Academy of Sciences. The Ann Arbor comet is remarkable for its great northern declination, which placed it when discovered only a few degrees from the ole star. It seems to be moving with great rapidity toward the south, and as it had, when covered, a tail three minutes in length, it ought to be easily seen with a small telescope

There will be three interesting conjunctions of planets this week. At about 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning Mercury and Venus will be in conjunction, and will yet be sufficiently near just before sunrise to make a very pretty picture. On Thursday evening Venus and Jupiter will be only half a degree apart, but unfortunately this conjunction will not be visible here. They will, however, rise within a short distance from one another on Friday morning. On Sunday morning Jupiter and Mercury at their rising, about twenty-five minutes after clock, will be so close that both will be visible together in a telescope. At their nearest aped on them in the least degree. All that the | that his master should discover on what a | If the morning is clear, the spectacle will be a proach they will be forty-eight minutes apart.

very beautiful one, the huge Jupiter forming the central figure, surrounded by his four attendant moons, and Mercury shining close by as if it, too, had fallen under the sway of the giant planet.

Next to the wonderful scores achieved, feature of last week's walking match deserving attention is the practical working of the terms on which it was founded. Undoubtedly these terms were well understood and consented to beforehand; but there is something repugnant to the popular notion of a fair division of the spoils when a man who makes the splendid score of 525 miles is out of pocket by the operation. This is the case with ALLEN; while KROHNE, with his 516 miles, and WILLIAMS with his 509. are still more severely out. Not only do their shares of the very large gate receipts fail to cover their entrance fees, but they have the additional expenses of their food and the wages of their trainers, as well as their own less of time in training. A fairer rule would have been that men making over 500 miles should save their stakes, provided this should not make the total gains of the winner of the sweepstakes less than those of the man just below him. The result in the present case would then have been to give Hart \$3,000 less than he now has; but he would still have had about four times as much as the next man, besides the belt; and men making such splendid scores as those of ALLEN, KROHNE, and WIL-LIAMS would not have actually lost money on their entrance fee, besides throwing away all their time and toil,

Let us admire the pluck of the pleasureseekers who went off to Bockaway yesterday; out what queer notions of pleasure they must have enjoyed while shivering in the blasts!

The demand of the Mandelay astrologers for 400 human victims to avert calamity, throws doubt on the recent news of King THEEBAW's death. If the NERO of Burmah, should be be still alive, would only decree that any astrologer who calls for human victims must himself head their column, he would do one good act,

The recent Peruvian victory, if Chillan news may be credited, has already been counterpoised in part by a Peruvian defeat, while Bolivia has treated herself to another revolution, which is likely to bring Campeno again into power. Why cannot acceptable arbitration be found among some of the other South American powers?

The Grand Army encampment in Brooklyn next July is to take place one day in the Academy of Music and the next in a Coney Island ment to "help them out." They are not satishotel. This will be more sensible and comwhich used to be thought necessary to suitably revive war memories.

VIEWS OF AN ENGLISH POLITICIAN. After the Liberal Victory, What t-Gladstone Hartington, and Granville,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The question of main interest in English politics just now is, What will Mr. Gindstone do? Will he take the Premiership or an office in the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Granville as Premier, or decline office and give the Liberal Government an earnest outside support? Two years ago men would have been enabled to draw up with complacency a Liberal Cabinet without any undue deference o the caprices of Mr. Gladstone. Men said that if he would only restrain his passionate. preference for truth over expediency, his acceptance of the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer under Earl Granville would be very useful to the Liberal party. But Mr. Gladstone's position has aftered materially within these two years. Mr. Gladstone can now do exactly what he pleases. The excitement the enthusiasm, of the election has swept aside all nice calculations, and popular acclamation places him in the position he has well earned-

the position of Premier. But there are the personal feelings of others to be considered, to which Mr. Gladstone is specially bound to pay, and doubtless will nav. deference. If we are to bind him by the letter of his own repeated affirmations, he has finally with official life. On Jan. 30, 1875, Mr. Gladstone wrote from Carlton House Terrace: My Dwan Granville: At the age of 63, and after forty to years of a laborious public life, I think investi enof a laterious public me, I think maked e-etim on the present apparainity. This retir-lictated to me by my personal views of the bu-t spending the closing years of my life.

Now, there is no doubt that when, one morning, without any consultation with his Cabinet. he descended on the country with an address to the electors of Greenwich, dissolving a Paritanent in which the Liberal party had a majori of 80, Mr. Gladstone, of his own act, prompte l by a momentary passion, placed the Govern-ment in the hands of Lord Beaconsfield for six years. Not only that, but in the dark hou which he had cronted, when his party lay at the fact of Disraelt, discomfilted and broken. M. Giadstone retused to longer lead it, and we through all history be under the aspersion chaving, in a fit of petulant despair, attandone is party when a sudden reverse of fortune had

is party when a sudden revised of spending millen it. His "views as to the best method of spending se closing years of his life" consisted in etion, in constantly dashing in upon the even that it is not a high purcase, always with hurning elequence, but, as it onstantly happened, disconcerting plans lacoriously drawn up for the preservation of uch wreck of the Literal party as was left, as he result of his capricious append to the country in 1874. ie result of his caprollong in 1874.
It was in this crisis, when Mr. Gladstone de-

It was in this crisis, when he changes on deserted its fallen fortune, that, at a meeting of the party at the Reform Cinb, on the proposition of Mr. Bright, the lend, generally and sepecially in the Kouse of Lords was accepted by Lord Granville, and the read in the Commune by Lord Hartington, at considerable sucrifice of personal considerations. To this selection Mr. Gladstone gave even an enthusiastic adapterence. stic adherence.
Now, it is one thing to load to victory a trium-poinnt and high-spirited party. It is quite toother tining to sustain it through defeat, and light a long issuing battle. Lord Hartington has done the inter and has established a calm that the consideration and except the contract. has done the inter and has established a claim of party consideration and even gratitude which it would be fatally discreditable to overgook. He has shown himself an able and daily mproving leader. His patience, his courage, its modesty, have won him the respect and condense of both sides, and he also may carries more weight in the House than the leader of the majority. His strong common sense, even joidsment, and constitutional coolness side in moments of difficulty, and he says the right thing in the fewest possible words. Common sense, good temper, judgment, unfathomatic palaence, and a tendency to taciturally are thesitionable qualities in a leader of the firsts. House of Commons, and these belong to Lord Hartington. Now, will it be just, after six wears of good services at the dark days of defeat, to remove him from he position of leader of the House?

Next: when Mr. Gladstons, by his letter to Lord Granville, voluntarily retired from official the Lord Granville, voluntarily retired from official

the position of leader of the House?

Next; when Mr. Gladstone, by his letter to Lord Granville, voluntarily retired from official life, Lord Granville, became by right the next heir to the Promiership. As Foreign Secretary for many years, he had performed his duties with unexampled grace and orbanity, and desire to please. But when troubed weather came, he was intequal to the heim, He dishkes work and responsibility, and a copy of one of his despatches dering the Franco-German war is shown as an unprocedented thing, but despitually characteriste. He wrote: Mr. Gladstone and I think—." Still he has just chaims to the Promiership now, is personally very popular, specially acceptable to the Queen, and the man best suited to keep together a commany of such strong men of, in some instances, differing views as will constitute the coming a liministration. Would it be possible or would it be just to withhold from him now a position to which he has every fur caim?

All must depend on Mr. Gladstone's personal feelings and intentions, for which he has seen grant in official life, he has fourfit, with a vigor, an energy and power which have astonished and startled, a victorious campaign.

victor, an energy and power which have aston-ished and startied, a victorious campaign, which he himself has described as carried on by a single-handed volunteer against the ser-ried ranks and infinite resources of the Gov-ernment. He is largely governed in such mat-ters by his impulses, which are generally most generous, and by the influence of his wire. He may feel that the Premiership is the only place he could fill without loss of self-respect and personal dignity. He may sink all personal beclings and, notly sacrificing amotion to the levinus and, nobly sacrificing ambition to the public good, take a musket in the Liberal army and serve as chanceslor of the Exchequer under Lord Hartington's lead in the Commons, and sit under the Presidency of Lord Granville in the Cobinet. This arrangement would certainly be the best for the country, and would best most the complex condition of things in the party.

NEW YORK, April 10. AN ENGLISHMAN, The Biggest Trout.

The largest Long Island trout of the season thus in, was taken on Thursday by George E. Call, in the Nissequague Eiver, Smithtown. It measured 21 inches in length and weighed 52 pounds, about ten years ago Charles Tyler caught a trout in this river that weighed over five pounds. THE SOUTH FOR GRANT,

The Only Sort of a Democrat who the Third Term. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is

about time that the men who pose before the country as leaders of that part of the people who believe in Democratic principles should understand the following common-sense propo-

I. The South is not solid. It is not possible to unite the Democrats in Virginia and Tennessee upon any national issue while they are hopelessly divided upon a local issue which will be active in every Congress district in those States, The Readjusters in both Virginia and Tennessee were in the majority at the last election. The Democrats who oppose the payment of the State debts, united with the Republicans, are in the majority. There is no possibility of eliminating this local issue from the campaign this fall in those States. In Virginia, one or two of the present Democratic Congressmen hope to be able to secure the support of the Democratic Readjusters. They took no part in the contest last fall, and will insist that they were not committed for or against the question of the McCuloch bill. But it is perfectly certain that Readjusters will be nominated for Congress in every district in the State, and that these candidates will receive the support of the Republicans. If Grant is nominated at Chicago, the Readjusters will be very likely to run the Grant electoral ticket. This, I believe, can be counted among the certainties of the coming contest. It is quite possible that if Blaine is nominated the same thing will happen. I speak advisedly about the situation in Virginia. I have the means of knowing. Again, I know that efforts have been made to effect an arrangement or understanding with the Readjusters through

nator Mahone, and they have proved abortive. My information in regard to Tennessee is not so direct or positive, but I believe that it is equally sure. It is undoubtedly possible for the Repudiationists and the Republicans in that State to combine, and if they do they will defeat the regular, old-fashioned, honest, hardmoney, debt-paying Democrats.

II. The debt issue in Virginia and Tennessee while it is strictly speaking local, is nevertheless one that will naturally merge into one phase of the national contest. The Greenbackers readily become advocates of so-called national schemes. While the Greenbackers are not always Repudiators, the Repudiators are always Greenbackers. The Repudiators are always advocates of "the old flag and a big apfied with the old order of things, but demand a fortable than the camping in a tented field, | change. It cannot they argue, make matters worse, and may improve them much. The Republican party is progressive. It favors all national schemes. It has been niggardly toward the South, because it was solid against the Re publican party. If the South becomes Republican, it will be different. In any event, if Southern Democrats help to elect the next Republican President, they will be taken care of. The responses which have come from Southern papers to Grant's declarations in New Orleans must not be disregarded. They are significant.

III. The Southern Democrats, as a rule, ore not friends of reform and retrenchment. Their idea of reform is to turn out Republicans and put Southern Democrats in office. Two things have kept the South solid-first, prejudicwar passions; secondly, the hope of public plunder. The Republican party was the empodiment of all at the North that was inimical to the Southern people-Abelitionism, Union ism, reconstruction, negro suffrage. Individually and collectively, Republicans were the implacable enemies of the South and of her people. So long as the Republican party ruled the country, so long there was no hope for a South-ern Democrat. Moreover, the women and the young men made it well nigh impossible for a Southern man to become a Republican. He was cetracised in society, in the church, everywhere. So long as his native State was domi nated by negroes and aliens, this social influ ence was irresistible. So long as a single Southern State was dominated by carpet-baggers, scalawags, and blacks, the same causes operated potently. The employment of troops at the polls and to evict legislative bodies in any Southern State brought the badge of servitude before every Southern man's eyes; the

iron entered into every Southern man's soul. But when the last vestige of such tyranny was gone these repressive influences became every nour less and less powerful. The independent movement at once became formidable in the South. It controlled two Congress districts in Georgia and one in Alabama in 1878. It swept Virginia and Tennessee last year. Who does not know that in 1875, or even in 1877, a combination between the Republicans and Readjusters would have been impossible in Virginia and Tennessee !

The logical conclusion is that when it is

possible for this element of dissatisfied Demo crats in any Southern State to effect a combination which will give it control of the State patronage and perquisites, and a share of the national plunder, the combination will be made. IV. Southern Democrats are not as a rule in favor of economy in the administration of the national Government. A majority of Southern Representatives have not supported subsidy propositions, but that was simply because tha policy was not popular at the North. The majority of Southern Congressmen, I believe, are more nearly in accord with the policy of the Republican party upon the question of Government expenditures than with Northern Democrats. I do not question their motives, but simply state what my observation teaches me to be the fact. There are powerful influences compelling Southern Congressmen in this direction. Many of their constituents want office Still others are interested in public improvements, like the Mississippi levees and the thousand jobs annually provided in the River and Harbor bill. They want costly publibuildings and greater mail facilities. want employment by the Government in the army, the navy, and in any other field which will afford what they would term a living

chance for a white man.

V. The element at the South which is loudest in its denunciations of Mr. Tilden, and most clamorous in its asseverations that he canno receive the support of "the solid South, doubtless is in the position to combine with the negroes and white Republicans and throw the electoral votes of Louisiana, Fiorida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Tenressee for Grant or Blaine. The Southern Congressmen who oppose Mr. Tilden say this will be the result if he is nominated at Cincinnati. They believe that it is possible to patch up an arrangement with Readjusters, repudiationists, and independents, which will enable them to secure their own reflection to Congress. If Mr. Tilden is nominated, this, they say, will be impossible,

Why is it impossible? Because Mr. Tilden represents principles which are hateful to the Readjusters, repudiationists, and advocates of war clauss and every sort of jobbery. Mr. Tilden is the representative of economic ideas of reform principles, and government methods which are exceedingly distasteful to Readjusters, repudiationists, friends of subsidy schemes and jobbery of every description. Some o these gentlemen talk about the cipher de spatches and the income tax suit. Take the Charleston Nees and Courier as a type of the class that inveigh loudest against Mr. Tilden's candidacy. It profited by every steal that John J. Patterson and his crew engineered through he South Carolina Legislature. Why should its editors parade themselves as the champions of political virtue? So far as the South Carolina cipher despatches are concorned, I know that every South Carolina politician from Wade Hampton down insisted that the Returning Board could be and ought to be bought, and that Mr. Tilden and his friends ought to furnish the money.

The men who clamor loudest against Mr. Tilden want a man in the White House who will be very different in every respect from him. They do not want a man who, in the language of Judge Black, would turn on the water, and cleanse the Augean stables at Washington, purify the public service, and reduce public

expenditures to the lowest possible scale. It is the offices and the plunder they are after. for one, I am opposed to exchanging one set of thieves for another and a hungrier set. The whole policy of the Government is to be radically altered. I cannot see wherein the people are to profit by turning out Republicans and putting in Democrats. The Post Office Department I know can be made self-sustaining in less than two years, and with four years of honest and intelligent administration, its revenues would far exceed its expenditures. The Treasury Department under intelligent, practical administration would cost millions less than it now does. The same is true of every department of the Government. But to accomplish this it requires at the head of the Government a man of genius, a man of large experience in public and private affairs, a man fearless for the right and an enemy to wrong. The exigencies of the times demand no holiday statesman, but a theoretical and practical man of affairs.

VI. The great mass of the people of this country want a man for President who has the conceded gentus and practical experience for inaugurating reform which Mr. Tilden has. They want a man who has the courage of his convictions, and will seek to lift the machinery of government out of the ruts in which it has lumbered along for fifty years. This is especially demanded by a large and growing class of young men who have no particular party ties; who have no respect for the professional politicians or place hunters of either party, but who want the fittest men for the Government service. whether they are Democrats or Republicans.

This element is large enough to control the political complexion of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and with the cooperation of honest and patriotic Southern men elect a President. They believe that Mr. Tilden would make the

kind of a President they want, and would inaugurate the reforms they believe in. They know that he had no sympathy for or affiliation with the class of Southern politicians who disgusted and disheartened Democrats like Benton, and domineered the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, and brought about civil They know that he was a Union man, and, like Jefferson and Jackson, he is of the people and for the people. They know that the so-cailed Democratic politicians who oppose him are against him simply because his Administration would be clean and run by him alone. It might as well be understood now that a combination of Tammany braves and Southern Readjusters, war-claim advocates, and repudiationists cannot make a candidate for selfrespecting Democrats. It may be that, for reasons of physical vigor and endurance. Mr. Tilden may not be the best man on whom to unite all the opponents of the third term and Grantism. but the man who is selected must have his abil ity, capacity, and the entire confidence of those who have been and are his friends. No man who had lot or part in the Electoral Commission, or who was even suspected of favoring that monstrous and unconstitutional device for consummating, under the forms of law, the greatest possible crime against free institu-

tions, can be elected. VII. If the South is not solid, can any Democrat be elected? If he is the right sort of a Democrat, he can be. There is no question as to how the electoral votes of Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan would be semi-transparent white substance resembling tsinglass cast if the contest was between Grant and a or gelatine. The red are supposed to be made by the Democrat who would satisfy the demands of self-respecting Republicans and Democrats. It would be very much easier to sweep the North against Grant if it was only demonstrated that he would carry three or more Southern States by the votes of the men who nowsay they prefer him to Tilden. WASHINGTON, April 8.

WALLACE AND CAMERON.

Additional Proofs that there is a Political Bargain Between Them. WASHINGTON, April 11 .- Evidence accumulates day by day establishing clearly the fact that Senators Wallace and Cameron of Pennsylvania have formed an offensive and defensive political alliance. They not only act with patronage in that State, but Cameron uses all his political influence and authorizes Wallace to promise Federal appointments to help the latter control the Democratic Convention, which mests on the 28th list. In Harrisburg, In every county in the State, Wallace has had a number of blank commissions for census enumerators, which were offered to Democratic forms enumerators, which were offered to Democratic forms enumerators, which were offered to Democratis in consideration of their votes to elect Wallace delegates to the convention. The Republican Supervisors obsyed the blatting of Cameron to use their patronage for Wallace's benefit. But in the case of Bradford County, Cameron sent the Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia there to work in Wallace's interest. The pigrimage of the Cameron henchman did Wallace no good, Bradford County sent anti-Wallace delegates to the convention. perfect harmony in regard to the Federal

Why Specially Tax Auctioneers!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A bill to number of the period of the pe the same time it pumshes the innocent and honest at seem time it purishes the innocent and honest ancmeet by compelling him to pay a license tee of \$550 to
lossiness. This is extremely proper, and it is logical
at when the hill comes before the Senate it will be
readed so to make the license ore \$5,000 to \$50,000.

First lee, it is true, will of course concentrate innote of
e business in a few mands, but a larder fee would do it
th much more certainty. The fact should be establied by legislative emembers it it is to be establied by legislative emembers it it is not a few more certainty.

A Voice from Alabama.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: There seems to be a strong array against Mr. Tilden. The South.
or rather the machine leaders in the South, will be acainst him, and will leave he access of him in many newshim at Cincinnati. But the abuse of him in many newshim at Cincinnati. But the abuse of him in many newshim in the sent him and in the set of states are for hidely as a matter or principle, and him states are for hide him to the sent him and a great and successful lender, the deserves to be homored. He is an honor to the party and country.

Ode to a Right Whale.

Thou floating island of the heaving ocean Oh, baileen whale, with skin of India rubber: Art thou a Greenlander or Nova Scotian? In what far sea didst then collect thy blubber And on what grazing bank wert thou a grubber! Thou most preposterous and ungainly lubber! Upon my soul, thou art a curiosity. mountain of superfluous adiposity!
Thou art equipped for efforts gustatory; Thou extest cod-but this is reciprocity, For code ent minnows-'us the anci-With wrathful carnage all the sea is gory.

Thy caudal weapon of extermination Beats modern dynamite to lift a dory; Thine awful mouth is not for conversation lut to suck herring, shrimp, and small crustacean Through whalebone sieves to serve thy royal dinner. Three tons of mackers! are one day's ration; And many a fish, in life a mere beginner, Is suddenly transported to the inner Recessor thy being, oh, cetacen Oh, thou luxurious and gluttenous sinner

Thou'rt not a fish, thou marvel of zoology; In spite of fins and aqueous regalia, We cannot class thee under ichthyology, Whether from Labradur or far Australia, For thou belongest to the group mammalia-Viviparous, warm-blooded, great spility"-With a fruce brain that calls for an apology For its alight intellectual plums Thou mountain pated scandal of phrenology!

Thy liquid carbon erewhile rendered luminous Each ploomy cat and palace of the planet, Till coiliers, boring into beds bitum Great stores of oil, and into barrely ran it. As a lamplighter, lowly is thy station And yot thy whalebone places, some eighty-four set, ave after death a pleasant occupation For, in the clasp of the elastic corset, Thou huggest all the women in creation

When mind and body are out of sorts, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the axin, constructs, don-headache, and an indishebition to stir about, he sure you are in for a billous attack, aprincing for a more of less disordered liver. Dr. dayne's Sauntive Pitts will bring the liver to a healthy condition, and speedily remove all billiary distress.—Ade.

Dangerous—A cold at this season. Use Bronchine freely and you avoid consumption and pneumonus.—44s.

SUNBEAMS.

...The death rate of London in the middle

... The Melbourne Argus estimates the yield of gold in Victoria in 1870 as less than half what it

was in 1938. -In the last twenty years the London Board of Works has revised the names of nearly two

-Wagner is expected to attend the Pales tring celebration at Bome next month, as also, probably the first performance of his "Lohengrin."

-It is stated that the French Jesuits are naking Important purchases in Spain of old convents and houses, in view of their expulsion from France

-No fewer than nineteen different sanitary detachments, composed of doctors and nurses, have been set to work in the Russian province of Kharkoff to con but the ravages of diphtheria, which is increasing -Prof. Curtius, accompanied by a Gov-

ernment land surveyor, has gone to Greece to complete the archæological exploration of Olympia. For this pur pose the Emperor William has granted the sum of 80,000 -The Russian Government has delivered o the Porte its bill of expenses for the mainten

imbursed amounts to \$4,700,000. Immediate payment is asked, whence the money is to come no one knows.

-Prince Francis, the ex-King of the Two Sicilies, has authorized an advocate of Naples to demand the payment of the downy of his mother, Maria Christina of Savoy. The sum amounts to 500,000 lire, and would

Turkish prisoners during the last war. The sum to be re

prove a good nest-egg for the untertunate sovereign -The visit of the Comédie Française to Holland has led the Dutch Booder to make inquiries into the often disputed nationality of Mile. Sarah Bernhardt. The result of these inquiries appears to show that the lady was born in Paris, but that she spent the greater part of her early hie in Holland, visiting at the house of her grandfather, an Amsterdam opinion.

-On Jan. 1, 1875, of 178,276 British soldiers 11,214 were from 5 it. 10 to 5 it. 11 in. \$5,8:4 from 5 it. 11 to 6 it.; 3,003 6 it. and apward. The proportion of men under 5 it. 5 was 65 per 1.000. An observant foreigner once remarked that whereas in Continental ermies the men were more stalwart than the officers,

the converse was the case in the British army -The French Communists are growing belder every day. One of their organs, the Eprilse, pub-lishes the following paragraph: "At the request of a number of our readers, and in commemoration of the workmen's blood which was shed like water in April and May, 1871, the Epolle will continue to appear in red dur-ing the two months that the red flag of the Commune floated at the Hotel de Ville of Paris."

-The railroad to the crater of Vesuvius te now completed. The depot is situated at a height of \$10 metres, or 210 metres above the Observatory. A res-taurant and cale capable of accommodating 100 people is stacked to the depot. The smale or inclination of this railroad attains at various points 40, 50, and 63 degrees There are two passenger cars, the Vesuvius and Etua, accommodating 12 persons each. The system adopted in the construction of the railway is of American invention and is known as "the prismatic system

-Eight months ago a Boston capitalist threw a puckage into his son's lap, saying: "There is a package of railroad bonds, worth on their face \$30,000. As they will never be worth anything in my day, you may keep them for your children." The son put them in his safe and forrot all about them, but three weeks ago something recalled them to him, and, on inquiry, he found them now worth \$27,750. Mr. Peabody's relations have benefited very heavily by his reactice of buying up shares, Ac., deemed worthless. These he left to his fam. By, and many of them have proved very valuable. -A report to the British Colonial Office

from Labuan contains an account of the edible pirds nests included among the articles imported there for export to Singapore. These nests are found in the walls of caverns in limestone and sandstone hills, the greater part cumber from the east coast of Borneo. The nests are known in the trade as white, red, and black. They are same bird at a different season of the year. The white fetch \$11.25 the "catty," the red \$5, the black \$1. -Mr. Courtney, again returned to the

House of Commons for Siskeard, served for several year under Mr. Delone on the London Times. His articles were marked by singularly clear perception of the situation and abounded in good sense and in evidences of wide ex-perience and sound judgment. Much was expected of him, but he has been a marked failure in Parisament. He recites long essays, not lacking in profundity, bu fatally inappropriate in time and pince. Toey are like square bolts, eminently useful in square holes, but hope lessly undestrable is round ones. The lightness, grace. and strength which mark his literary productions are absent from his spoken addresses.

-Last November an old merchant, on sendiar his nephew to study law at Paris, presented him with an old copy of the code, with the remark, "I wil come to see you in March, and if you have been dilizent I will make you a handsome present." At the appointed time the old gentleman was on hand. "Well, my boy, said he, "have you worked hard?" "Oh, yes," answer

habitants is stributed to the effect of the numberless convents and the richly endowed benevolent institu tions which, by perpetually supplying the wants of large numbers of the inhabitants without any exertion on their part, have tended to deprive them of that energy and spirit of independence which are indispensable

to success in commercial life. -Mile, Marie Zandt, a voung American actress, has just made her debut with success in the part of Maron, at the Opera Commune, in Paris. Her appear ance but been looked forward to with great Literest, or account of the reputation she had acquired in the draw ing rooms before appearing on the stage. She has just fied the favor with which she has been received by her graceful acting, by the accuracy of her voice, and by the remarkable manner in which she is able to mass through the delicate transitions of that part. Some or the spects tors, according to the London Times, were a little so prised at the very pronounced American accent with which the young sincer delivered the spoken words, but the melerity of the public simply thought it original and

an addition to the charms of the young det -In a well written book on "The Racehorse in Training." Mr. Day, a well-known English trainer, compares the pockey of the past and present. If thinks boy lockeys an evil. They can't guide that horses, and they get spoiled by petting and lavish ents. Juckeys in the good old days were very thanking for small favors. After winning the Two Flousand Guineas, and the Newmarket Stakes for the Duke of Graton, the fortunate to key was requested to attend at the ladging of the Duke strather, ed G. Fetzroy, who, after a speech or half an from handed him a purse, saving. "In the Duke's name, and for him, I present you with two news five nound notes on the Bury Bank, and I beryou will take care of them." But then such jockeys saddled their own horses, an didn't drive up to the course dressed in the height of

-Mr. Watherston, an eminent London leweller, gave an interesting lecture lately on general precious stoms. He said that, with the exception of the diamond in the glass cutter's hand, they are worthless, their ligh estimates in older times having been due to their use as magical charms azamatesal while in later those they have been prized as cone; trated expressions of wealth and spiender. He said that the Brazanga, belonging to the grown of Portugal and still in the rough, is the largest diamond. It weights 1.990, and the Hub-knoor, before being out, weighed Tellerate. There are cruel allegations against the Bravanza to the effect that it is only a white topics. In this case a dia mont belonging to the Rajah of Matan comes to the less A Governor of Batavia offered \$2,500,000 for it but the Rajah retused the offer, saying that his diam and was 5 talisman upon whose possession depended not only his own happiness and success, but that of his whole family frubies searely more than two can be deemed cal. The first and most famous is that in Victoria's cross It is believed, on tolerably good authority, to have been worn in front of the believe of Henry V. at Additional

-There is but one State executioner in

Russia, and be it a pardoned underactor named the Who committed three successes counters and wavel desired to penn services to me. When indexe revolutionary successes rendered the services of perial hangman indispensable to the Ministry of Protoff volunteered for the office on constitute in 1975's aumesty for his just intellects should be practed to be this offer was accepted, and for a me total part has a been a busy man. For every "contention" he con-forty silver roubles—about \$15-berow the line Exchanger but that off all only in clearly in the brighted employments has been presented to its the superstation still current in Possess or specting the back conferred upon connected to the ston of a morsel of the rope with which a billion being has been strangled, either by the hand or motive or by biscown. Immediately after young Montetasy had been hanged, only the other day. Fredoff was surrounded by eral dozen such tallemant at from three to the a piece, observing, with cynical complanency when he had sold off his lest remnant, that "the boost the Nihilists would yet bring him in plenty of money."